

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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This Issue Consists of Two Sections.  
SECTION ONE.

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## Uphold the Revolutionary Tradition!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY is the anniversary of the decision of the American colonists to secure by any and all means, at the price of war and death if need be, their freedom from the English monarchy and establish themselves as a nation.

The tradition of the United States of America in this respect is a revolutionary tradition. More than that, it is a revolutionary tradition of which the workers and farmers of America are the bearers because it was the oppressed, descendants of the English, Irish, Scotch and Dutch peasantry which had been beggared first by the breakdown of feudalism and on whose backs were laid the unbearable burdens of a rising capitalism, who made up the revolutionary armies, who fought, starved and died for American independence only to be thrown into debtors' prisons and have the felon's brand placed on them when the revolutionary war had ended.

THE "founding fathers" were the early aristocrats who took to themselves the fruits of the revolutionary struggle and framed a constitution based on property rights. They were the representatives of the landlord, trading and commercial groups who held and drove to labor from sunup to sundown black and white slaves—the nucleus of the modern American working-class.

The farmers and workers got nothing from the war for independence. What progress they have made as a class since that time has been made in the face of the most determined resistance on the part of the exploiting class which seeks now to disguise and distort the history of the revolutionary struggle.

As in France, where the fall of the Bastile marked the rise of the third estate—the trading and commercial class to power—but was achieved by the bloody sacrifices which the young working-class laid on the altar of freedom, so in America the revolutionary war, fought by workers and farmers, marks the opening of what appears as an endless lane of opportunity for the exploiters of the masses to consolidate and increase their wealth and power.

IN the issue of The DAILY WORKER for today the tale of the early history of the United States, of the revolutionary struggle for independence, the role of worker and farmer, landlord and merchant, aristocrat and commoner, is told as it should be told. These articles shatter the conventional capitalist analysis of the revolutionary epoch in our history and give to the early American working-class its proper place in history.

We are proud of the part our class played in the stern struggle for independence and we say that the truth about 1776, the truth about the revolutionary period, both before and AFTER the war for independence was over, shall conquer the lies of the present American ruling class.

The United States, like all other capitalist nations has been built by workers and farmers. It is theirs and they should take it.

EVERY Fourth of July celebration should be the occasion for strengthening the revolutionary tradition of this nation which the workers and farmers alone can carry out to its final and inevitable conclusion—a workers' and farmers' government. Some immediate tasks face the American masses.

THEY may appear as small chores when compared with the gigantic and world embracing nature of the class struggle but of such small tasks, successfully accomplished, is the victory of the masses made.

WHAT better day than the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence, achieved by hungry and ragged workers and farmers, for American labor to pledge itself to:

- (1) Free Sacco and Vanzetti.
- (2) Release of the Chicago garment workers and a renewal of the fight against injunctions.
- (3) 100 per cent support of the strike of 40,000 New York cloakmakers.
- (4) Defense of and relief for the heroic Passaic textile workers.

(5) Freedom for Tom Mooney and Billings, the I. W. W. prisoners in California, the Centralia defendants in Washington.

(6) Abolition of all racial discrimination thru the united efforts of the labor and farmer organizations.

(7) Organization of the Unorganized.

(8) A united labor ticket for the fall elections—A Labor Party for the 1928 elections.

DEVOTION to the above tasks will make the Fourth of July a working-class holiday characterized by the same high purpose and stern determination to stop nowhere this side of victory which actuated the colonial workers and farmers of the revolutionary colonial period and will establish the claim of the American working-class to July the Fourth as ITS holiday—taken from it by the present American ruling class just as the colonial workers and farmers were robbed of their inheritance by the colonial exploiters.

## BRITISH MASSACRE TWENTY-SIX CHINESE UNION STRIKE PICKETS

CANTON, China, July 2.—Chinese strikers against British shipping here were fired upon by British motor boats armed with machine guns and twenty-six strikers killed.

The strikers have made a complaint to the Canton government in protest against the massacre of the pickets by the British, who as civilian business enterprises violate international law by using their own private armed forces.

## FREE STATE GOVERNMENT SENDS TROOPS TO COLLECT ITS TAXES

DUBLIN, July 2.—Free State authorities are sending troops into various districts of Ireland to collect taxes. The Galway county council, upon applying to the Free State government for aid to collect taxes, has been promised military assistance. The ministry of justice has also promised to provide a boat to take away livestock seized for taxes from the farmers on the island of Eddy, near the head of Galway Bay.

LEADERS OF THE BIG NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE OF 40,000 WORKERS.



## TRADE UNION OFFICERS IN BIG BUSINESS

### Form N. Y. Real Estate Holding Corporation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 2.—With the statement that the trade union officials involved are acting as individuals and that the unions have taken no action in the matter, according to Luke J. Murphy, formerly executive vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Trust company, comes the announcement that a group of labor bankers, trade union executives and capitalists have acquired control of the G. L. Miller company, one of the largest real estate investment firms of New York City.

The labor union officials propose forming a holding corporation controlled and operated jointly by bankers and trade union officials, particularly the building trade unions' officers.

Murphy will take the presidency of the corporation from G. L. Miller, its founder.

The trade union capitalist group which has taken over the controlling interest upon financial arrangement yet undisclosed, includes Theodore M. Brandi, president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council and president of the Labor National Bank of Jersey City; John J. Dowd, international vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America and director of the Union Labor Investment Corporation of Jersey City; Joseph F. Hurley, director of the Labor National Bank of Jersey City, and S. W. Guttentag, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Securities corporation.

### Hughes and Mussolini Hold Confab But Will Not Tell What About

ROME, July 2.—Great curiosity exists over what the subject of conversation was between former U. S. Sec'y. of State Hughes and Premier Mussolini when they spent some hours together at the fascist chief's residence in the Chigi palace. Both men refuse to say what was discussed.

"We had a most pleasant interview," said Hughes, who insisted that he is "only on a vacation without any particular schedule."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## PASSAIC MILL BARONS RUMORED AS PLANNING FRAME-UP ON WEISBORD

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—Rumors have been current for the past week that Passaic textile barons, driven near to madness with their inability to break the textile workers' strike were planning to implicate strike leaders in bomb conspiracies and other similar schemes. One of which was to frame-up Weisbord, the strike leader, in a breach of promise case, thereby discrediting him.

Mill owners and agents, it is reported, were worrying about getting a woman willing to file suit and who would immediately disappear. This bunk was spilled today when a Miss Rosalind Caprona filed suit in the New Jersey supreme court for \$50,000.

## CAPMAKERS TO POST PICKET LINES TUESDAY

### Workers Strike on Eve of Busy Season

Capmakers Union Local 6 is planning a series of shop meetings at which representatives of the union will prepare these shops for strike duties. Picket lines are to be established around the struck shops on Tuesday morning.

Every member of the union was instructed at the membership meeting in the headquarters of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 328 West Van Buren, to appear at the union meetings every morning at 10 o'clock. At these meetings a registration of the strikers will be taken and strike cards issued.

Ten shops are on strike at present involving 250 members.

The Howard Capmaking Company which had signed an agreement with the union has broken the agreement again. The workers are now on strike.

The Mutual Cap Company has broken its agreement with the union. The agreement was to run to Aug. 1.

The strike of the Chicago capmakers comes on the eve of the busy season in that industry. The busy season starts on July 15 and continues thru the summer months to September.

No attempts are being made by the bosses to recruit strikebreakers as yet. It is expected that attempts will be made by the bosses to operate the shops with scabs Tuesday morning.

## 40,000 CLOAKMAKERS DOWN TOOLS IN N. Y.

### Empty 1,800 Shops in Short Order

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 2.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning forty thousand cloakmakers of New York downed their tools and left 1,800 garment shops, like a well trained army, in response to the strike call issued by the general strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The garment district, boiled with life as the workers filled the streets in long unbroken lines leading to fourteen halls prepared in advance for strike meetings. Registration and roll call of the strikers took up most of the day. The first mass picketing demonstration is planned for Tuesday morning, July 6.

Right Wing Busy. Right wing officials of the union are not co-operating with the strike committee as indicated by the action of Business Agent Dubinsky of Cutters' Local 10, a Sigmund stronghold, arranging a separate hall apart from those provided by the general strike committee. The object in this was very obvious and Louis Hyman, chairman of the New York joint board of the union and leader of the strike committee, has issued a statement to the members declaring that such maneuvers must be stopped. It is understood that rearrangements will be made on Tuesday.

Farm Bloc Glad. Farm bloc leaders hailed Nye's nomination with joy today. They interpreted it as another "warning voice" from the grain belt to the administration that something must be done for the former. Nye supported the McNary-Haugen Bill and all other measures for agricultural aid.

His victory, incidentally, marked another for the anti-world court in the senate.

Four Shops Sign Up.

Four more shops have signed their agreements with the union. This makes 16 shops that have accepted the terms of the union. About 60 shops are still holding out.

Workers Join Union.

Workers in department stores and in many of the small shops of the city that are as yet unorganized have joined the union and have declared their willingness to go on strike with the union shop workers.

Picket Lines Tuesday.

The enthusiastic response of the Chicago fur workers to the union's call to strike for the 40-hour week, recognition of the other union and the other demands of the national organization has caused anxiety in the ranks of the fur shop bosses.

As their first move, union leaders announced, picketing of the warrooms of jobbers, who control the manufacture and sale of 75 per cent of the cloaks made in New York, will begin Tuesday.

Fifteen workers are dead and sixty injured as the result of an explosion in a Gary steel mill on June 14th. The coroner's inquest was a farce. Only mill officials were questioned. No workers were called to testify. A mass meeting of over 1,000 workers and citizens of Gary on June 20th passed a resolution for a congressional investigation. We urge the American Federation of Labor to use its influence in securing a public and thorough investigation.

Another mass meeting will take place on July 4th and we will read your message of encouragement to the workers at this meeting.

The telegram was signed by J. Garnett, chairman of the Workers Investigating Committee.

Interview Industrial Director.

This morning, Garnett, accompanied by B. Boroff, went to Hammond to discover what the State Industrial Board has done about the explosion. They spoke to Ephraim Daily, Federal and State director of labor. He is a member of the State Industrial Board consisting of, in addition to Dailey, Dixon A. Bynum, chairman, Edgar A. Burton Jr., Henry L. Huntrithouser and Thomas A. Riley.

The headquarters of the board are at Indianapolis.

Dailey stated he was at the scene of the explosion the following morning.

(Continued on page 2)

## NYE'S VICTORY BLOW AT CAL'S CONGRESS GRIP

### May Indicate Losing of Next Senate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Coolidge's chances of controlling the senate of the seventieth congress, to be elected in November, were distinctly more slender today as a result of the victory won by Senator George P. Nye, in the North Dakota primary.

Nye's nomination was accepted as another administration defeat, similar to that suffered in Iowa, when the insurgent of the corn belt, Smith W. Brookhart, triumphed over Albert B. Cummins. While not as spectacular in his insurgency as his Iowa colleague, Nye has been just as consistent in his opposition to nearly all of Coolidge's policies.

Washington Backing.

The administration had not been confident of defeating Nye, but it had been hopeful. With White House approval, L. B. Hanna, who was the Coolidge manager in North Dakota in 1924, was put up against the youthful Nye and was backed solidly by the powers in Washington. Friends of the president had hoped for a Hanna victory to offset that of Brookhart in Iowa. The saw today but little hope of preventing Nye's return, for a republican nomination in North Dakota is traditionally equivalent to election. Between now and November a decision will be made whether to put up a regular to oppose the insurgent in the election.

Nye Young.

Nye's political career is without recent parallel in senate history.

Barely 34 years old, he was an obscure country editor when senator Ladd died a year ago. Gov. Sorlie rejected all the advice received from Washington to appoint a "regular" and selected Nye for the unexpired term, which so netted administration leaders here that for weeks they withheld his credentials, and refused to seat him. Ultimately, after a bitter fight, he was given his seat—largely through democratic votes.

Farm Bloc Glad.

Farm bloc leaders hailed Nye's nomination with joy today. They interpreted it as another "warning voice" from the grain belt to the administration that something must be done for the former. Nye supported the McNary-Haugen Bill and all other measures for agricultural aid.

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Picket Lines Tuesday.

The fur workers are holding strike meetings in the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor every morning at 10 o'clock. Picket lines have not been established as yet. Union committees are visiting shops that are still working to bring out the workers. Picket lines are to be established about the struck fur shops after the July 4th holiday. Strong picket lines are to be put before the 60 odd shops on strike Tuesday morning.

President Schactman of the International Fur Workers' Union spoke to the strikers' meeting yesterday.

(Continued on page 2)



## GEORGE PAPCUN CASE WILL END IN COURT TODAY

### Prosecution Tries Red-Baiting Stunt

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 2.—Attorneys for the defense in the case of George Papcun recorded a victory this afternoon when Judge John Morrow sustained the request of Defense Attorney I. E. Ferguson that certain literature should not be allowed as evidence against the defendant.

The literature included the Communist Manifesto, written some three score years ago by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the Theses and Statutes of the Communist International, pamphlets published by the Trade Union Educational League, the State and Revolution by Lenin, the A. B. C. of Communism by Bucharin and Preobrazhensky, and others. These were brought from Pittsburgh by Lenon, a former department of justice agent, now star witness for the state and "expert" on Communism. The ruling of Judge Morrow threw Lenon.

(Continued on page 2)

## GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

### State Inspector Made a Confidential Report

(Pictures on page 2)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., July 2.—The Gary Workers Investigating Committee has sent the following telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Fifteen workers are dead and sixty injured as the result of an explosion in a Gary steel mill on June 14th. The coroner's inquest was a farce. Only mill officials were questioned. No workers were called to testify. A mass meeting of over 1,000 workers and citizens of Gary on June 20th passed a resolution for a congressional investigation. We urge the American Federation of Labor to use its influence in securing a public and thorough investigation. Another mass

Secretary of Labor Davis' Letter Congratulating Elbert H. Gary on the "Safety" Work of the Steel Trust.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1926

Honorable E. H. Gary,  
United States Steel Corporation,  
Empire Building,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Gary:

I have just been going over the records of the United States Steel Corporation in the matter of accident prevention and safety work. The record is such a remarkable one that I cannot refrain from telling you how exceedingly gratifying it is to me or from complimenting you upon a really wonderful achievement.

Accident statistics for the iron and steel industry have been kept in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this Department going back to 1907, during which time the Commissioner of Labor Statistics informs me frequency accident rates in the industry have dropped from 80.8 per million one man hour exposure in 1907 to 30.8 in 1924, and that the severity rates have dropped from 7.2 to 3.

More satisfactory still than this is the achievement of a smaller group of plants composed largely of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries, and in which more energetic and systematic methods have been installed and tenaciously adhered to. In this group of plants the frequency ratio has dropped from 80.3 per million hours of exposure in 1913 to 10.2 in 1924, and this group contains nearly one-half of the iron and steel industries in the United States.

What especially pleases me is your reported statement that the United States Steel Corporation has found that accident prevention and safety work really pays from a dollar-and-cents point of view. You are reported as having stated that the United States Steel Corporation in ten years spent \$9,765,065 in accident prevention work and that the money saving resulting therefrom had been \$14,609,920 in addition to the fact that 250,000 men had been saved from injury, and probably more than 40,000 had been saved from fatal injury.

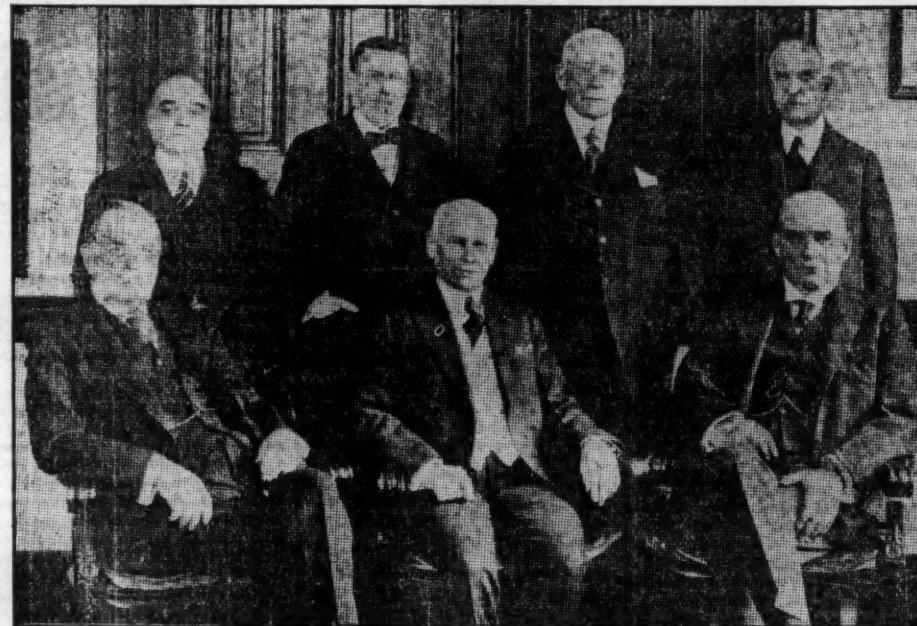
As a self-insurer the United States Steel Corporation is in a position to know whether or not there is an actual money gain to be derived from intelligent accident prevention work, and this statement of the Corporation's experience will be of inestimable value to me in reaching that percentage of employers with whom the humanity appeal does not get one very far, and to whom you must show a chance to save money or they will not go along.

Once more, I wish to compliment you on this splendid record, and to assure you of my highest regards and esteem.

Sincerely yours,  
*James J. Davis*  
Secretary.

The close connection between the Steel Trust and government officials who are supposed to look after the interests of wage-earners, is shown by the above facsimile of a letter from the secretary of labor to the head of the United States Steel corporation.

Here are pictures of the responsible heads of the United States Steel corporation, of which the Illinois Steel company is a part. These are the men who look after the interests of the stockholders whose thirst for dividends is responsible for such disasters as that which occurred in Gary recently.

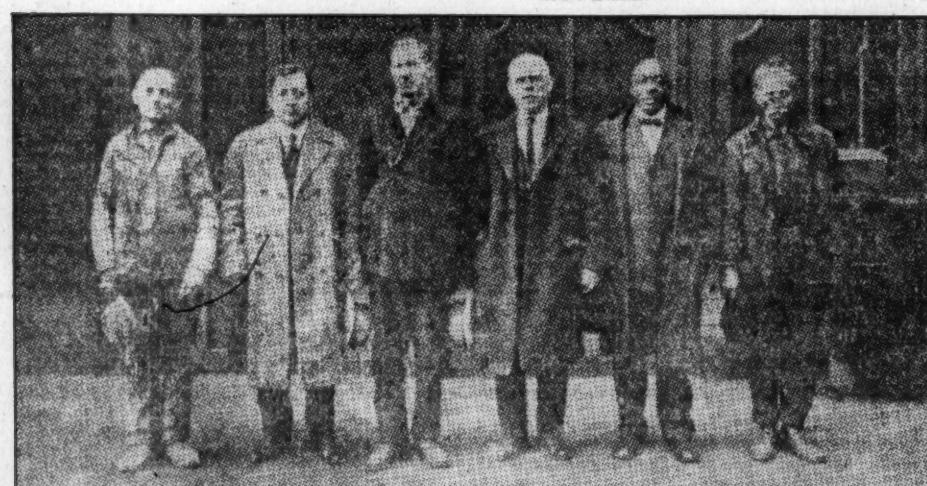


W. J. Gilbert  
Geo. F. Baker

Percival Roberts, Jr.  
E. H. Gary (chairman)

J. A. Farrell

R. V. Lindabury  
J. P. Morgan



Here are the pictures of men who have spent their lives working for the Steel Trust and its subsidiaries. Observe the contrast between them and heads of the Steel Trust who never did a day's work in their lives. It was workers like these, not officials like those in the other picture who were killed in the Gary disaster.



## GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

(Continued from page 1) ing, on June 15th. He said that 80 men were working in the plant on the day of the blast of whom 55 met with accident. Ordinarily, he said, there were less men, but due to repairing that had to be done the force was larger on that day.

Made Confidential Report. He told Borisoff and Garnett that he questioned some of the injured men who could talk. They were unable to furnish any explanation. He made a private report to the governor that was not for publication.

He claimed he examined the safety book of the company in which complaints from the men are tabulated. These showed, he said, no record of complaints from the workers. The pipe lines were found to be in good shape, he declared and evidently the explosion was due to opening and closing one of the valves.

In the meantime the industrial board has ordered the valves locked with only the foreman in possession of the key, Dailey said.

No Blame on Dead Workers.

Dailey said he did not mind stating to the press that the Industrial Board has done everything possible to investigate the case and can find no one whom to place the guilt. It would be a shame, he said, to place any of the responsibility on the dead men. He also wanted it stated that the Steel company was doing everything possible for the men.

When questioned about the compensation settlements made with the men he referred Garnett and Borisoff to the company. They told him that the company would not give them the information and he then referred them to the board's headquarters in Indiana. polis.

Reported Discharges.

It is evident that little can be gotten out of the State Industrial Board that will throw much light on the real facts of the explosion. Workers, for example, are known to have complained about leaking pipes in the plant long before the explosion. It is reported that the injured are receiving anything but the best of care in the hospitals. The coroners jury investigation was a whitewash for the company. In the meantime, several workers have been, according to reports from the mills, discharged for showing interest in the case.

The mass meeting on July Fourth will be held at Turner Hall, 14th Ave. and Washington. Prominent labor speakers will address the meeting.

## TWO MORE 1924 STRIKE PICKETS ARE RELEASED

### Garment Workers Seek Debs for Mass Meeting

Miss Lena Movich and Yetta Hornstein, sole support of a sick mother, were met with loud cheers and enthusiastic applause as they left the Cook county jail after serving twenty days in jail for placing their loyalty to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union above the edicts issued by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan during the 1924 dressmakers' strike.

Bouquets were presented to the two girls by a committee of the union.

Mrs. Wanda Kalbe, mother of a seven-months-old babe is expected to leave the prison this afternoon after serving a 15-day sentence. Meyer Krans is to be released Sunday afternoon.

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is planning to hold a second mass meeting to protest against the jailing of their strike pickets and to protest against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Attempts are being made to get all of the Chicago unions that have been victims of the injunctions behind the mass meeting. The garment workers have sent a letter to Eugene V. Debs asking him to address the proposed mass meeting.

## Blood on Steel Makes New Record for Stock Prices in Wall Street

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE blood of the workers on steel products, like labor's blood on coal, does not interfere with profits.

While women and children of the Gary steel district are still mourning their dead and crippled, the agony of the death blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co., on that black Monday morning, June 14, Wall Street announces the highest prices for steel stocks in a quarter of a century.

The Post-Tribune, the mouthpiece of the steel interests at Gary, Indiana, under New York date line, proudly announces the news to its readers:

### THE HIGHEST MARK.

"New York, June 29.—Bullish leadership of the most aggressive and confident character was furnished in the stock market (Wall Street) today by U. S. steel and General Motors. Buying of these stocks was in unusually heavy volume, sweeping aside such technical market factors as the five per cent call loan rate and liberal profit-taking by the professional and outside traders.

"Steel common broke thru 140 in the second hour, TO SELL AT THE HIGHEST PRICE IN THE 25 YEARS' HISTORY OF THE BIG CORPORATION. It rose to 141 1/2 in the afternoon. Aside from the 'Morgan and Baker' sponsorship of the steel corporation, and the prospect of a stock dividend next month, the financial district has been in receipt of mysterious reports of 'big special developments in the operations and products of the company and to this a great deal of the new outside buying has been attributed.'

These two paragraphs are published in full so that workers may carefully study them. They will not find here the smallest mention of wage increases, shortening of the workday, the bettering of conditions. The complete report would be equally barren of any mention of these items of paramount interest to the workers.

If they read between the lines, however, they will see that the increased power that greater profits gives to the huge steel combine means wage decreases, a lengthening of the workday and the worsening of conditions, if labor does not fight back, and thru its organized strength hold its trenches against the capitalist foe.

Steel stocks sell at the highest rate in 25 years because of the ability of the mill owners to exploit the mill workers. Regular dividends have been paid and a huge surplus laid by. This surplus is divided, usually in stock dividends, when the board of directors decides. The rumor that there is to be another distribution of surplus earnings among the holders of steel stocks has helped boost the price to a new

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## LABOR PARTY DARES TORIES TO ELECTION

Shows Hypocrisy of the Baldwin Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 3.—The Independent Labor Party in the notes sent out to party speakers, formulates the case of labor against the Baldwin government's fight to break up the Miners' Federation by forcing longer hours and lower wages on the locked-out miners and challenges Baldwin to an election. It quotes from the "Handbook," the official record of parliament, the statement of Baldwin on June 15, as follows:

"We have come quite definitely to the conclusion that the return to a longer working day is necessary."

Was Tory Policy Before Strike.

The I. L. P. shows this is the open expression of what had been adopted as the policy of the Tory party before the strike, quoting again from "private and confidential" issued by the Tory party to its propagandists on April 26, as follows:

"The government is particularly anxious to draw the attention of the public to the serious economic position of the coal industry. Reference may be made to the question of hours, upon which it is desirable to concentrate rather than upon the reduction of wages."

Baldwin Ignores Commission.

The I. L. P. shows that lengthening the hours is contrary to the government coal commission's report and really means an eight-and-a-half hour day for the miners. Here it quotes from the commission's report as follows:

"Extension of working hours at this time of depression is not a natural but an unnatural way of reducing coal costs and meeting the immediate difficulty. It would make the working day of the British miners longer by half-an-hour to one hour than that of miners in any European coal field of importance, except Upper Silesia."

Pointing out that the result would be either an increased production of 30,000 tons of coal for which no market is assured or the unemployment of 130,000 men, the I. L. P. again quotes the coal commission's report as follows:

No Market for More Coal.

"While it cannot be said that there is no possibility of ever finding a market for 30,000 tons of coal than at present, it is exceedingly difficult to suggest where that market is to be found. The alternative is one ninth fewer men."

Pointing out that the owners and the government are working hand in hand to break up the Miners' Federation, the I. L. P. shows that Baldwin is belittling and opposing the basic demand of the union to reorganize the mining industry as recommended in the government coal commission's report, while Baldwin is trying to make the country believe that the union and not his own cabinet, is opposing the commission's report. Quoting again from Baldwin's speeches in parliament published in the "Handbook" of June 15:

Opposes Reorganization.

The coal industry might be better organized. There is no industry in the world of which that might not be said. I do not want the house to form an exaggerated view of the possibility of reorganization. To exaggerate the lower cost which can be gotten by reorganization is, I fear, laying up possible disappointments."

Showing that the government declared the general strike illegal and is acting entirely in the interest of wealthy mine owners, the I. L. P. declares that the people are for the miners and against Baldwin's policy, and dare the Tory party to go to the country in a general election.

## British and Italian Plunder of Abyssinia Excites Their Rivals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, July 2.—The September assembly of the League of Nations will have one more ticklish problem to dodge when both France and Germany will, so it is expected, challenge the British-Italian treaty dividing up the spheres of imperialist influence in Abyssinia.

The British and Italian governments have registered the treaty with the League under different titles, the British filing their document under the innocent title of—"Exchange of notes between Great Britain and Italy."

Stage Employees' Unions Aids the Passaic Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Seven hundred delegates to the convention of the Theatrical and Stage Employees' Union held at Hotel Winton, this city, gave a rousing welcome to several Passaic textile strikers who appeared before them. A collection started at the instance of William F. Canavan, president of the union, netted a sum of \$555.81.

SEND IN A SUB!

## MELLON CABLES FRANCE U. S. WILL NOT DEMAND DEBT PAYMENT BY BOND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon authorized a denial of a story cabled from Paris that he had been in private communication with Finance Minister Caillaux and had given him assurances that article 7 of the Franco-American debt agreement would not be enforced.

Secretary Mellon said he had neither received nor sent Caillaux any communication regarding the terms of the debt pact.

## FRANC HITS A NEW LOW RECORD WITH INFLATION

### Stories Conflict Upon Secret Dealings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARS, July 2.—The franc went down to a new low record at 37 to the dollar yesterday following publication of the Bank of France's weekly statement revealing that nearly 1,000,000,000 francs (\$27,900,000) have been put in circulation since June 24, increasing inflation that much. Together with this was the announcement of Caillaux's finance ministry that it was impossible to stabilize the franc without foreign credit and that the \$700,000,000 gold in the Bank of France alone was not sufficient if it were used to save further the franc from further depreciation.

On this basis Briand is warning members of the chamber that the present majority against ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement must be changed if the franc is to be saved, apparently showing that this must be done to get credit from the United States.

Somebody is Lying.

Opposition to ratification is based principally on Article 7 of the agreement, providing for a form of pooling of all French debts in a holding corporation which under American capital can market bonds to U. S. and other investors. Caillaux states that an "unofficial" cable signed by Mellon of the U. S. treasury, has been received saying that the United States will not enforce Article 7 of the agreement.

Caillaux is to hold conversations with both Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York federal reserve bank and Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, both now in France, but not in Paris.

The American embassy announces that Strong is expected to come to Paris from the Riviera at once and that communications on the French financial problems are being sent him hourly.

More Contradictory Stories.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Andrew Mellon's treasury department insisted that Benjamin Strong of the federal reserve bank is "only on a vacation in France, being in ill health." It is also officially denied that Mellon has communicated directly or indirectly with Joseph Caillaux, finance minister of France, concerning Article 7, of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement.

The statements from the treasury are probably issued to quiet the democratic opposition in the senate which threatens to begin an attack before congress adjourns against what is regarded as the use of the federal reserve bank's resources to bolster up the falling franc in the interest of international bankers.

Democratic party campaign managers are planning to make political capital during congressional elections of the activity of the treasury department and federal reserve working with the Bank of England officials to use the reserve bank's resources as charged.

## New York Office Workers Seek the 35-Hour Work Week

NEW YORK—(FP)—July 2.—The 35-hour week from Decoration Day to Labor Day is the demand of the New York bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants' union, No. 12646. The union office workers now have the 35-hour week but are asking offices with which they have agreements to give them the five-day week beginning next May 30, says Secretary Ernest Bohm.

## Painters' Union Demands Small Free Pickets

Painters' Union Local 194, Chicago, is one of the latest unions to send a telegram to Governor Len Small protesting against the jailing of the 46 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets for defying "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan's anti-picketing edict and demanding that the governor immediately release the jailed strike pickets.

SEND IN A SUB!

The large pictures are those of leaders of French capitalists who have failed with 13 different cabinets to stabilize French finance. Below are leaders of the French Communist Party and its parliamentary bloc.



## THREE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS LOSE LIVES IN BUNK HOUSE FIRE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 2.—Three men were burned to death and five or six seriously injured jumping from second story windows, when a bunk house on a Sutter Island ranch, housing asparagus pickers, burned today. The men who lost their lives were cut off on the second floor when the flames swept up the one staircase.

The blaze is believed to have been started by one of the thirty men in the house dropping a lighted cigarette from his bunk. The identity of the men burned to death has not been ascertained.

## PASSAIC GUNMEN SHOOT BRUNKO, PICKET LEADER

### Police Jails Strikers for Talking to Scab

PASSAIC, N. J., July 1.—Walter Brunko, a strike from United Dyed Works, was seriously wounded in the right arm by an armed scab.

When Brunko, Thomas Regan, and Phillip Maddalena, all active on the picket line, spoke to Thomas Branch, a Negro scab in the Lodi mill, asking him to come out of the mill on strike, he drew a revolver and fired four shots at the strikers. One of them lodged in Brunko's right arm, shattering the bone of the forearm and tearing the flesh to shreds as it ploughed thru and broke into three pieces.

Then the police joined the game. A "special officer," another name for a "hired mill thug," took it for granted that if there had been shooting the strikers were to blame. Without a word of warning, he began shooting after the three men. Maddalena and Regan, who were hurrying the wounded man to a home for treatment, stopped when the bullets began to fly, and all were taken to the police station in Lodi.

Too seriously wounded to admit of any delay, Brunko was rushed to a Hackensack hospital to receive treatment. Thomas Branch, the gun-toting scab, was also arrested and charges of assault and battery and threatening to kill were lodged against him, and he was held without bail. Regan and Maddalena were released. No charges were made against any of the strikers, who were held by Judge Wallace Leyden of Hackensack to be within their rights in addressing the scab. No explanation as to why the "special officer" shot without the usual formality of calling upon the men to halt, was given.

## SMALL REFUSES TO KICK COLVIN OUT OF OFFICE

### Will Give Henchman New Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—WILL Colvin, state superintendent of parole and pardons, is to be "replaced by another" as soon as a "suitable man is found for his place" according to Governor Len Small. This action is taken by Small following the demand of the Will County grand jury as to the reason why Small did not follow out the recommendation of the jury to remove Colvin from the parole and pardon board.

Governor Small in an interview with the press declared that he was determined to keep Colvin in his administration and that Colvin was to be given another office. Colvin was implicated in the parole mill scandal when the Anti-Small, Crowe-controlled Cook county grand jury unearthed the Major Engineering Co., headed by Major M. A. Messlein as selling pardons to criminals and bootleggers. Colvin was found to be an important stockholder and director in the concern.

## Category of Crimes Charged to Election Fraud and Vice Ring

CHICAGO, July 2.—Eleven men, including the Capone brothers, Al "Scarface" and Ralph, and Earl "Hymie" Weiss, lieutenant of the late Dean O'Banion, beer baron, today were indicted here on election fraud charges. All of the indictments resulted from disorders in the April primary in Cook County.

Those named by the true bills face a variety of charges such as seldom encountered even in outstanding election fraud cases. Gunplay, kidnapping, fighting, attacking police officers, shooting, wounding, illegal voting, assault to do bodily harm, assault to kill, conspiracy to commit perjury, interference with polling place workers and conspiracy to commit perjury are the basis of the indictments.

The grounds can be reached by taking the "L" to Everett (Station) the car to Malden Square, the bus from there to the picnic grounds.

## DICTATOR OF SPAIN FACES HUGE REVOLT

### De Rivera Uses Police Against the Army

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 2.—Continued reports from Spain, chiefly those from travelers arriving in Paris, show that Primo de Rivera, the dictator of Spain is facing a serious danger of overthrow by the army and opposition parties, and is using the most extraordinary measures of repression to maintain power, relying almost entirely on the police since the army is turned against him.

Rigid censorship prevents any publication in Spain of what is transpiring, and all communications across the Spanish border is closely watched to shut off news of the danger to de Rivera's rule.

Generals Jailed.

Over 400 officers of the army are imprisoned by the dictator, and among them are many of Spain's most noted generals. The military juntas, or councils of officers, have issued a revolutionary manifesto against de Rivera, which is suppressed by the police. General Aguilera, upon arrest, refused to retract his declarations made in the manifesto.

An American press correspondent, Emilio Herrero, was arrested at Madrid on the charge of trying to send uncensored dispatches. Requests to the police for his release have been refused.

Report Alfonso Hunted.

King Alfonso and the royal family are in London, "enjoying a holiday" according to reports, but closely guarded by Scotland Yard detectives. Numerous alleged plotters against the king's life, two of whom were arrested by the French police, are rumored in Paris papers to have left France, supposedly to pursue the king to England.

## TWO CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS FALL IN WEEK

### Rap Governor General to Force Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Canada, July 2.—With two Canadian premiers overthrown within a week, the governor general of the dominion is being forced to order a dissolution of parliament and a general election.

Three days ago, former prime minister, MacKenzie, king of the Liberal party was forced to resign under fire on charges of a scandal in the customs. The governor general called upon the Conservative party to form a ministry under Arthur Meighen.

Yesterday the Meighen ministry went down under a vote of lack of confidence passed by 96 to 95, proposed by the Liberals on the ground that the Meighen ministry existed in violation of the constitution and the privileges it holds for the parliament.

MacKenzie King, now in opposition, declared that the "Meighen government of temporary ministers is unconstitutional and nothing that it does will hold in the law courts."

Representative Garland, progressive, denounced the governor general for refusing former Premier King's request for dissolution of parliament and a new election:

"Are we to assert in Canada," he demanded, "that the governor general possesses a right over the people that the king himself does not possess?"

## Finnish Gymnasts to Entertain at the Camp Saugus Picnic

BOSTON, July 2.—One of the most extraordinary features of the big outing to be held Monday, July 5 at Unity Camp, Saugus, just outside of Boston, will be the dancing and gymnastic team of the Finnish Club. This team has a reputation throughout the country for its skill. It is probably one of the most outstanding clubs in the entire workers' sports movement in this country. This team will give some of its best numbers in the huge stockade which is located at the Unity Camp.

The grounds can be reached by taking the "L" to Everett (Station) the car to Malden Square, the bus from there to the picnic grounds.

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When a few PAINLESS treatments will permanently relieve you. Twenty years of experience curing PILES without cutting, burning or disability. Write for free booklet or call on Don C. McCowan, M. D., Ex-Surgeon U. S. A., and C. R. I. & P. R. R., 107 Kimball Hall, Newark 2-5; 6-8 p. m. to E. Jackson, 56, Chicago, Ill.



# Workers Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## YELLOW TAXI CO. STARTS CAB WAR IN LOS ANGELES

### Scab Concern Seeks to Smash Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—A taxi has started in this city. One day the manager of the Yellow Cab company gave two lectures to the drivers for that scab concern advising them to run the independent cab companies off the streets. He declared that no matter whatever happened to the drivers of the Yellow cab that the company would stand by them.

The day following this lecture one of the Yellow cab drivers drove behind one of the California cabs. The Yellow driver then started an argument with the California cab driver.

**Smash California Cab.**  
The Yellow driver then maliciously drove into the rear of the California cab. There were a number of policemen that saw this act of the Yellow driver. The driver was arrested. Shortly afterwards he was out on bail and two hours after he had been arrested again for driving into another California cab, tearing off one of the fenders.

#### Start Fist Fight.

A fist fight started between the two drivers. In the meantime a Yellow cab road superintendent drove by. The Yellow driver jumped into the superintendent's car and they drove away.

Another Yellow driver threw a jack handle at a California cab, doing considerable damage. The Yellow slugs that committed these acts were arrested. The company immediately bailed them out and is furnishing a lawyer for them.

The California cab is a group of independent owners. The drivers are all members of the Taxi Drivers' Union, Local No. 640.

#### Seek to Break Union.

Continual attempts have been made by the Yellow company to destroy the cab drivers' union. Time and again Yellow spies have been sent into the union in an attempt to find out whether any of the Yellow cab drivers are members of the union.

#### Rotten Conditions.

Condition on the Yellow cabs are miserable. The hours range from 12 to 15 a day. The wages are between \$15 to \$25 a week. Out of these mealy wages the driver must buy his uniform. The driver cannot read while waiting for business and is immediately fired if he is seen conversing in a friendly manner with any driver of the independent cab companies.

**Electric Autolite Co. Forces Pregnant Girl to Stay at Work**

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Judith, slight in stature, stooped—pregnant three months—was ill. So ill the pained expression on her face was noticeable. She asked the boss of the Electric Autolite in the morning for permission to go home.

He refused her request. At noon I overheard her telling some girls about it. I could not believe my ears. I said to myself, "Brownie, you are crazy for even thinking such things."

Later in the afternoon she repeated in my presence the same thing to one of her friends. I knew then it was true. She was on the job the next morning and still is.

**Russian Professor in Charge of Work.**  
Mr. Smith asserted that Prof. Elie Ivanoff of Moscow had gone to Kindia, French West Africa, to superintend the work. The association made public the following statement by Mr. England, who is now in Detroit:

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## ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK!

Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement.

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Win a Book This Week!

## MERCHANT MILL CHIPPERS TOIL 10 HOURS A DAY

### Sanitary Conditions Are Rotten

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GARY, Ind., July 2.—There are fifty chippers employed in the Merchant steel mills here. The chippers must chip out the cracked portions of the steel bars. These bars are placed on a bench by a crane.

A compressed air hammer is used in this work. The hammer weighs twenty-five pounds. We must handle this 10 hours a day. The new men not experienced in the handling of this hammer find that their hands become painfully swollen after a day's work.

For doing this hard work the company which brags about how it takes care of its workers, refuses to give each worker a locker for his clothes. Two or three workers must put their clothes together or else go without a box. The wash rooms are dirty. The company allows no time for the workers to wash up. They must either do it on their own time or go home dirty.

### 51 New Members Join the Russian Labor Defense Branch

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 2.—Two workers in the Arlington Mills, husband and wife, after working there for forty years, were fired from their jobs.

These workers, who spent two-thirds of their lives and all of their strength in the mills, turning it into thousands of dollars for the mill owners, are themselves penniless. They are facing the poor house.

The branch adopted a resolution condemning the scabs and the publishers of the Russky Viestnik-Rasvet.

## TWO AGED WORKERS LOSE JOBS IN ARLINGTON MILLS AFTER 40 YEARS' WORK

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 2.—Two workers in the Arlington Mills, husband and wife, after working there for forty years, were fired from their jobs.

These workers, who spent two-thirds of their lives and all of their strength in the mills, turning it into thousands of dollars for the mill owners, are themselves penniless. They are facing the poor house.

The branch adopted a resolution condemning the scabs and the publishers of the Russky Viestnik-Rasvet.

## PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN KINDEA, SOUTH AFRICA, TO BE SCENE OF PRACTICAL EVOLUTION EXPERIMENT

For experiments for which preparations are being made at the Pasteur Institute of Kindia, French West Africa are successful, the theory of evolution will be established by proofs which its most prejudiced opponents will have to accept.

News of the experiments have been brot to this country by Howell S. England, a Detroit attorney, according to Charles Smith, president of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism, in an interview given to New York newspapermen Sunday, June 20.

"The late Professor Klaatsch, Dr. F. G. Cruikshank and others have proposed such experiments," said Mr. Smith. "The Soviet government has actually made a grant of \$10,000 toward the proposed experiment. A total of \$100,000 may be necessary to carry on the study of such crossings over a period of years.

"Some word of these experiments has come to this country already, as they have been attacked in two or three religious publications as revolting. The prejudice against the experiments, however, is entertained by those who do not know anything about modern methods of artificial fecundation."

**Russian Professor in Charge of Work.**

Mr. Smith asserted that Prof. Elie Ivanoff of Moscow had gone to Kindia, French West Africa, to superintend the work. The association made public the following statement by Mr. England, who is now in Detroit:

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## TRADES UNION CONGRESS SAYS TORY GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO SOLVE MINE INDUSTRY PROBLEM

LONDON (By Mail).—The Labor Press Service, the official organ of the British U. C. and the labor party writes, as follows in a summing up of the outstanding features of the continued mines dispute.

"After many weary weeks of negotiation, after a general stoppage of industry lasting nine days, after a month's lockout of the mine workers, the problem of the mining industry is still unsolved. Why has no settlement been found? The answer is easy to give: no settlement has been found because the only settlement the government and the coal owners want is one which reduces wages and lengthens hours of work.

Insist on Wage Cuts.

No settlement has been found because, from the beginning of the negotiations set on foot by the publication of the coal commission's report, the owners and the government have insisted that wages must come down and hours of work be extended. Instead of sitting down patiently and intelligently to apply the findings of the commission to plan the reorganization of the industry in accordance with the commission's recommendations, to frame a reasonable estimate of the results which these proposals are calculated to secure, and to ascertain what sacrifices the state of the industry then requires to be accepted by all the parties concerned, and distributing the burden of sacrifice equitably as between all the parties concerned, the government has pursued an exactly opposite policy. It has tried to force the miners to bear the whole burden of the industry's troubles.

#### Government's Frantic Folly.

The blindest political partisan who supported the government with determined enthusiasm during the general stoppage cannot fail now to see the frantic folly of the government's action. It was its attitude during the negotiations which caused the general stoppage.

Mr. Baldwin has used the commission's report and the offer of financial help from the government as a sort of bribe to the miners. He has worked all along for a reduction of wages. He has never yet faced the problem as it must finally be faced—as a question of vital national importance, involving not only the wages and the working conditions of the more than a million workers, but the whole economic future of the country.

#### Baldwin's Wage Complex.

Mr. Baldwin has a wage-complex. Twelve months or more ago he told the miners that their wages would have to come down, and added that wages would have to come down all round. He hastily explained later that he had not said this, or did not mean it if he had said it. But this action during the negotiations on the commission report has proved that he has not thought of anything except wages.

He has no conception of any solution of the problem which starts where the coal commission started with a recognition of the fact that this industry, mismanaged by the mine owners, exposed to the competition of new forms of enterprise employing scientific methods in the exploitation of new sources and possibilities of power production, cannot continue to give employment at a decent wage to the workers in it unless it is radically reorganized.

Mr. Baldwin's only notion is that the industry can be carried on a little longer if the miners will agree to accept lower wages and work longer hours.

#### Millions to Fight Miners.

In pursuit of this idea Mr. Baldwin has involved the country in far heavier losses than the payment of any further subsidy would entail. Millions of dollars which might have been applied to maintain wages and finance the reconstruction of the industry have been wasted while the lockout goes on, to compel the miners to accept lower wages.

#### In Terms of the National Economy.

In terms of the national economy, the government has forced the country to spend far more money in trying to drive the miners' standards down than would be required to maintain those standards—and enable the necessary reorganization of the industry to be carried out, to the direct and lasting benefit of the community at large.

#### That Baldwin has not the backing of public opinion in his policy of starving the miners into submission is clearly demonstrated by the startling result of the Hammersmith by-election.

This election was fought directly on the mining issue. The result was that the labor vote went up by 2,125 and the tory vote went down by 3,441, and this seat won by the tories at the last election was captured from them by the labor party.

If the mining industry is to be placed on a satisfactory basis it will have to be reorganized. Nothing could be clearer than this fact.

## Give Sacco-Vanzetti New Trial, Is Demand of Livingston Society

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 2.—Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 337, passed a resolution at its last meeting condemning the frameup trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and demanding that the governor of Massachusetts grant these two Italian workers a new trial.

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#### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skut, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up a row. Bunny meets Paul Winkler, who is really Bertie, who has been away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before the acquaintance ends. Bertie begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is also busy, helping out oil wells. Bertie, a sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her mother, Bertie, has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." They meet Mrs. Greasy, able oil promoters.

It was an ingenious scheme they had, very fascinating to watch. They fitted inside the casing a cast-iron "packer," having rubber discs at the top and bottom, so that it floated on the water in the casing; the cement went on top of this. The sacks were jerked open, and dumped into the hopper of the mixing machine, and the mixer began to revolve, and the river of grey liquid to pour into the hole. It ran fast, and the heavy pumps set to work, and drove it down, stroke after stroke. In half an hour they had filled several hundred feet of the casing with cement; after which they put on a rubber "packer," fitting tight to the casing; and again the heavy pumps went to work, and drove the mass of cement, between the two "packers," down into the hole. When they came to the bottom, the bottom packer would drop, and the cement would pour in, and the pressure of the top packer would force it into every cranny of the hole, and up between the outside of the casing and the earth—one or two hundred feet high it would rise, and when it set, there you would have your "water shut-off."

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# WHO NEEDS THESE DECLARATIONS?

THE statements to which Comrade Lozovsky refers were published in the "Sunday Worker," organ of the left wing in the British trade unions, in its issue of June 13. In his article he includes Ben Tillett among the signers of the statement but Tillett's name does not appear in that issue of the "Sunday Worker" in connection with the statement.

We publish in connection with Comrade Lozovsky's article, the editorial comment of the "Sunday Worker" published in the same issue in which the statement in question appeared.

EVERYONE and all of us carefully followed up the development of the great British strike, and it is with the greatest intentness that we are now watching the miners fight from day to day. The big strike and its little leaders will long serve as an object for study for the workers everywhere who will learn from their example how not to conduct a strike. What is most valuable for anyone interested in the fate of the international labor movement is the evidence of those who participated in the strike and particularly of the members of the general council which brought such a splendid strike to such a shameful close. The statement issued by the general council members after the strike should explain to every worker how this happened; that is the main thing agitating each and every one of us.

That is why particular interest attaches to what the three left general council members, Swales, George Hicks and Ben Tillett, wrote to "Comrades, national and international" in Lansbury's Weekly.

AS one reads interest changes to indignation and that is the feeling the reader takes away. That is because when you take up this statement of theirs you look for one thing and find another; you look for the living word of eye-witnesses, the truth about what happened, and find—well, this wonderful document had best be left to speak for itself:

"The general strike has ended, having served the purpose of urgent and necessary defense. It was the first great effort to command a mighty movement of sympathy towards one section of the community who, up to the expression of national resentment, labored under conditions in the mines of absolute penury. Scores of thousands of men working a whole week were forced to obtain parish relief."

THE government and their satellites met our gesture of comradeship with an armed force: naval, military, police and volunteer; commanded the most lethal modern weapons of warfare and organized from Land's End to John o' Croats for the purposes of repression—and massacre if opportunity presented.

To that the British trade union movement met a determined refusal of labor which not merely arrested the organic trades but paralyzed all industry from Land's End to John o' Croats. The government and the employers, even after our courageous gesture of peace, have with will and chicanery endeavored to misrepresent the logical meaning of our act as being one of surrender. How meanly false this cowardly travesty of the truth is will be obvious in a few weeks, if not in a few days.

THE distinct lessons arising out of the dispute are:

"Firstly, a demonstration of power and comradeship greater than has ever been manifested in our British trade union movement.

"Secondly, it showed the economic grip of the workers upon all industries, and whatever may be said or done by the volunteer blacklegs from university or slum, it demonstrated the power that the trade union movement commands over industrial resources.

"Thirdly, we closed a virulent and venomous capitalist press and arrested its circulation of poisonous lies and misrepresentations which

only capitalist organs appear to be capable of.

"Finally, it brought together every class of wage-worker in one common bond of sympathy. It aroused internationally every worker on the continents of Europe and America and our own colonies. It brought forth from the Russian trade union movement a spontaneous gesture of goodwill."

"And if, during the last few days, voices could be heard in our own ranks recognizing as a "wrongful act" the beautiful and magnificent

wanting. It is true that the strike was a great "demonstration of power"; it is wrong to say however that it "served the purpose of urgent and necessary defense." It is correct that the "government and their satellites met the workers gesture of comradeship with an armed force"; correct, too, that the "strike showed the economic grip of the workers upon all industries"; correct, further, that they "closed a virulent lying capitalist press"; but it is wrong to depict the calling off of the strike as a "courageous gesture of peace."

IT is true further that the strike "brought forth from the Russian trade union movement a spontaneous gesture of goodwill," but it is wrong to leave it at that and say nothing, not a single word, about the way that fraternal gesture of goodwill came to naught because of the "courageous gesture of peace" the general council made. Isn't it strange that even on this question these three could not find the courage to call a spade a spade?

I think we can stop at these examples; they reveal the true character of their statement in which there follows behind each plain and generally admitted truth a series of wrong, false and apologetic averments.

BUT this declaration is interesting not only because of what is said therein but mainly and primarily because of what has been left unsaid.

## Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions in Whose Name Lozovsky Speaks in This Article



1. A. Lozovsky, secretary; 2) Monmoseau (France); 3) Jim Larkin (Ireland); 4) Jovani Jermanetto (Italy); 5) Dimitrov (Bulgaria); 6) Andre Nin (Spain); 7) William Z. Foster (U. S.); 8) Pollitt (England); 9) Van Gopo (China).

## American "Democracy" in Action

By C. E. Ruthenberg,  
General Sec'y, Workers (Communist)  
Party

The Workers Party  
will not foster the  
illusion, as is done  
by the yellow So-  
cialists and Re-  
formists that the  
workers can  
achieve their eman-  
cipation from the  
oppression and ex-  
plotation of cap-  
italism thru the election of a majority

of the members of the legislative  
bodies of the capitalist government  
and the executive officials of that  
government, and by using the existing  
government to establish the new  
social order.

The Constitution of the United  
States was so drafted as to protect  
the interests of the exploiters of the  
workers. The merchants, the bankers,  
the land-owners of 1787 wrote  
into the Constitution provisions  
which they hoped would forever pro-  
tect the interests of their class.

A majority of the people of the  
United States cannot change the  
Constitution. The vote of two-thirds  
of the members of the legislators of  
three-fourths of the states is re-  
quired to pass a constitutional  
amendment. One-fourth of the  
states, in which there may live only  
one-fortieth of the population can  
make any change of the fundamental  
law of the land.

The Constitution contains a series  
of checks and balances, which are  
intended to make it impossible for  
a majority antagonistic to the ruling  
class to make its will effective.  
The members of the House of Rep-  
resentatives are elected every two  
years, the President every four  
years, the members of the Senate  
every six years, so that a complete  
change of the government can  
be made only through elections  
spread over six years. The Senate  
has a veto over the decisions of the  
House, the President can veto the  
actions of both bodies, and over and  
above the House, the Senate and the  
President stands the Supreme  
Court, which can nullify laws which  
all three unite in passing.

The character of the Constitution  
as a document intended to protect  
the bankers and industrial magnates  
of the country has been clear in  
many decisions under its provisions.  
Child labor laws, laws regulating  
hours of labor, and minimum wage laws have been  
declared void. A weapon to strike  
down organized labor has been  
found in its clauses as shown in the  
Coronado decision.

In addition to the protection  
which the Constitution gives to the  
coal barons, railroad kings, and  
the industrial and financial lords,  
millions of workers are disfrac-

ted in this country through nat-  
uralization laws. Hundreds of  
thousands of citizens cannot vote be-  
cause of residential qualifications,  
which through the necessity of earn-  
ing a living make it impossible for  
them to comply with.

The capitalists control thousands  
of newspapers thru which they  
shape the ideas of the masses in  
their interests; they control the  
schools, the colleges, the pulpits, the  
moving-picture theaters, all of  
which are part of the machinery  
through which the capitalists shape  
the minds of the workers.

When it serves their purpose the  
capitalists do not hesitate to expel  
members of the legislative bodies  
elected by working class votes. This  
was done in the case of the Socialist  
members of the Cleveland City Council  
and a member of the School Board  
of that city. These representatives,  
elected by the workers, were expelled  
in violation of all law to stifle their protests against the  
imperialist war. The expulsion of  
the Socialist assemblymen of New  
York state is a case of similar character.

Under these conditions to talk  
of "democracy" is to throw sand  
into the eyes of the workers. The  
much-talked of "American Democracy"  
is a fraud. Such formal democracy as is written into  
the Constitution and the laws of  
the country is camouflaged to hide  
the real character of the dictatorship  
of the capitalists.

While recognizing the impossibility  
of the workers winning their  
emancipation thru use of the  
machinery of the existing government,  
the Workers Party realizes the  
importance of election campaigns in  
developing the political consciousness  
of the working class. The first  
step toward revolutionary political  
action by the working class must be  
made thru independent political action  
by the workers in election campaigns.  
The Workers Party will therefore  
participate in election campaigns and use them for  
propaganda and agitation to develop the  
political consciousness of the workers.

It will endeavor to rally the workers  
to use their power to make real  
the rights which the fraudulent  
American democracy denies them.  
It will use them to carry on the  
struggle for the right of labor to  
create a revolutionary political  
party and for such an organization  
to function openly in the political  
life of the country.

The Workers Party will also nominate  
its candidates and enter into  
election campaigns to expose the  
fraudulent character of capitalist  
democracy and to carry on the  
propaganda for the soviets. It will  
use the election campaigns to rally the  
workers for mass political demands  
upon the capitalist state. Its

candidates, when elected to office,  
will use the forums of the legislative  
bodies for the same purpose.

—From the Program of the Workers  
(Communist) Party.

THE celebration of the Sesqui-centennial, history is being written  
which proves the characterization of that  
democracy as a "fraud" which  
appears in the program of the Workers  
(Communist) Party.

Altho the capitalist class is united  
in its struggle against the exploited  
workers and farmers it frequently has  
fought out between different groups  
within the capitalist class itself. Then  
we are often treated to the truth about  
American democracy.

There has been such a falling out  
on the World Court issue between the  
interests who are primarily concerned  
with international loans and investments  
and those whose interests are in  
American industry. The prohibition  
issue also divides the capitalist class  
in two groups.

As a consequence, we have the  
primary contest for the Republican nomination  
in Pennsylvania, and in Illinois,  
and the exposure of the real  
character of "American Democracy."

Can anyone read the story of corruption  
and bribery in which over  
\$3,000,000 was spent in order to decide  
the question which capitalist candidate  
for senator on the Republican ticket in  
Pennsylvania should win and have any  
further illusions about the boasted  
"American Democracy." Can anyone  
read the story of the struggle of  
money bags in the state of Illinois, in  
which great sums were expended to  
decide a similar issue and not know  
that every capitalist 4th of July orator  
is laughing at the poor hicks who take  
him seriously, while he utters his  
poems of joy because of the victory of  
the "fathers" and their achievements  
in establishing our "American Democracy."

There was no free expression of  
opinion in either of these elections.  
The various capitalist groups simply  
measured their money bags against  
each other. The president of the  
Manufacturers Association in Pennsylvania  
who raised more than a half million  
and the famous Public Service Corporation  
head in Illinois who is credited  
with contributing a similar amount  
were not thinking of democracy,  
when they handed over the money,  
but of how much it costs to  
buy an election.

The exposure of the crooked methods  
and stealing of votes in the Chicago  
election which comes simultaneously  
with the facts about how the  
nominations were bought in Pennsylvania  
and Illinois are simply another  
sideshow on "American Democracy."

The American Government was  
established as a government of, for, and  
by the exploiting classes. It has been  
ever since, such a government. The  
methods thru which it is maintained  
as such a government are being written  
down for the future historians in the  
investigation from the Senate  
committee in Pennsylvania, and the  
prosecution of the election in Illinois.

The analysis in the program of the  
Workers (Communist) Party of our

With the Staff

Being Things From Here and  
There Which Have Inspired  
Us to Folly or Frenzy

Ain't It the Duce?

Mussolini, Mussolini,  
What have you to say,  
Except to lower the wages  
And lengthen out the day?  
For every time your fascists fash  
Or black shirts blacker get,  
The lire takes a header  
And you begin to sweat.

Modern Miracles

The kidnapers kidnapped me, certain  
And held me for ransom—so there!  
But because they refused to take money  
I gave 'em a look of my hair.  
For Jesus was there in the sage brush,  
With kidnapers, lizards and such;  
And I'll sue anybody for libel  
That says that they touched me a touch!

Navy Beans

A Haitian bounder named Borne,  
And the world-seeing U. S. marines,  
Maintains order and law  
With John Russell's jaw  
A la Samson and the Philistines.

SHE WILL SURELY FIND IT

The capitalist press is a weird and  
wonderful thing. It belches volcanic  
attacks on the Communists for trying  
to destroy our god-given institutions  
that have made the U. S. A. the most  
happy and peaceful country in the  
world, and then—and then....

On the front page of the Chicago  
Tribune, Monday, June 28, were ten  
stories. Over the whole ran an eight  
column streamer headline screaming  
—who knows whether in pleased or  
pained surprise—"Kill Her Wooofer  
and Self."

Of the ten stories, the headlines reflect  
a cross section of our marvellous  
capitalist "civilization," and speak to  
the reader as follows: "60 Die as They  
Pray to Escape Rising Waters"—  
"Battled Police in Street; Shot Ten  
Times; Dies"—"Woman, 23, Shoots  
Her Mother-In-Law to Death"—"Fear  
Durkin May Escape From Court"—  
"Play Golf on Sunday, Then Go to  
Church; Pastor Approves It"—"Finds  
His Wife Also Another; She's Arrested"—  
"Nurse Shoots Durand  
Cousin at Lake Forest"—"Poisons  
Girl, Kills Force as Romance Ends"—  
"Plan to Hold Campaign Fund Hearing  
Here"—"Shoe Shiner With  
Longest Name in Chicago Dead"—  
"Husband Hurts Hot Coffee at Wife;  
Seriously Burned." And the cartoon  
of a modern young lady seeking  
thrills is entitled, "A Girl is Looking  
for Trouble."

'Aff an' 'Aff

Lord Birkenhead has been impressed  
by the British strike sufficiently to make the proposal that the  
number of pickets should be limited  
and distinguished by badges. From  
what we learned his lordship was sore  
because the general strike wasn't  
settled that way. The scabs were limited  
and they were distinguished with  
badges, chiefly black eyes.

Another thing his lordship suggests  
is that union men's ballots should be  
counted in a union election by government  
officials instead of by union  
officials, to insure that they don't vote  
for a strike. His lordship's suggestions  
aren't necessary in the U. S. The  
union officials too often have the  
same idea. Vide Mahaj Berry and  
Bill Green.

• • •

'Way Down Yonder in the Co'nf'ld's

A new popular song has been  
dedicated to Senator Cummins by  
the Iowa farmers, entitled:

"You're Never Home When I  
Need You, So That's Why I Leave  
You Alone."

• • •

Suggested Ballad for  
Embattled Farmers

(Tune: "I Called But You Were  
Out")

With farm relief the senators have played  
While the farmers in the fields look on  
dismally.

But many have a hunch  
That they're going to chase the bunch  
And it's time to close the hand that  
wields the spade.

The farmers say they want relief right  
now,

Wall Street senators with bellies like a  
cow.

Refuge the needed aid  
And of course be afraid,

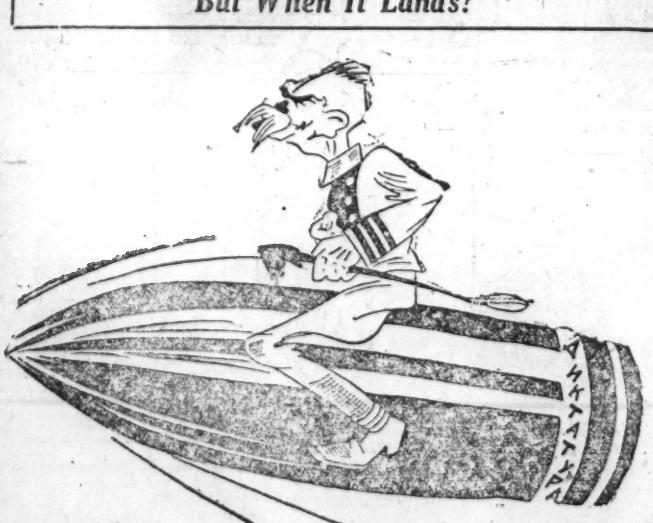
So it's time to close the hand that guides  
the plow.

GARY STEEL WORKERS'  
MASS MEETING, SUNDAY,  
JULY 4, TURNER HALL

Under the auspices of the Gary  
Workers' Investigating Committee,  
a mass meeting at which William F.  
Dunne of THE DAILY WORKER and  
Pat Toohey, member of the United  
Mine Workers of America will speak,  
will be held in Turner Hall, corner  
of 14th and Washington, Gary, Sunday,  
at 7:30 p. m. All workers and  
sympathizers are urged to attend.

government, and the lessons drawn  
for the working class from that  
analysis, are being proven correct  
daily on the front page of every newspaper  
in the United States.

### But When It Lands?



(From Proletarska Pravda)

Pilsudski's Pleasant Journey on His Gentle Steed  
"Dictatorship."